

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS. TONICS, &c.

CHEMICAL FOOD, or Syrup of the Phosphate of Iron, Lime, Potash and Soda.

Prepared in strict accordance with the formula of Edward Parrish of Philadelphia.—An excellent Tonic for Infants and children.

Per bottle, 40 Cents and \$1.25.

Dr. Easton's Syrup of the Phosphate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.

A prompt and powerful Tonic, very beneficial in all cases of debility, where there is susceptibility to fever. A certain specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nerve power, arising from over mental exertion and the depressing influence of the climate.

Per bottle, \$1 and \$1.75.

Fournier's Liver Tonic or Compound Concentrated Chiretta Mixture.

This mixture is prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Indian physician. It is widely used throughout India and Burma, as the most successful medicine in those cases of liver and kidney derangement, brought on by the evil effects of malaria, or too long residence in a tropical climate.

It is a powerful Tonic to the digestive organs, and gradually removes the most complicated forms of indigestion. Per bottle, \$1.50.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per Case. Per Doz.

A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule, \$10 1.00

B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule, 12 1.10

C Fire Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule, 14 1.25

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled), 18 1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule, 6 0.60

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule, 7.50 0.75

C Manzaniella, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule, 10 1.00

CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule, 10 1.00

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule, 10 1.00

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled), 14 1.52

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule, \$4 1.50

B St. Etienne, Red Capsule, 4.50 5.60

C St. Julien, 7 7.50

D La Rose, 11 12.00

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule, \$12 1.10

B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule, 14 1.25

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule, 18 1.50

D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule, 24 2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule, 8 0.75

B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

C Watson's Aboulo-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule, 10 1.00

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule, 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule, 8 0.75

B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule, 10 1.00

C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule, 12 1.10

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

B Fine Unswartened, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva, 5.25 0.50

RUM.

A Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule, 12 1.00

Good Lecard Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino

Curacao Herring's Cherry Cordial

Chartreuse Dr. Sieger's Angostura

Bitters, &c.

5)

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1890.

TELEGRAMS.

BRAZIL.

LONDON, January 30th.

The United States of America has recognized the Republic of Brazil.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

A conference has been held at St. Petersburg by the General Staff, upon the military forces in China and the condition of the Russian forts on the frontier. Most of the superior officers and general Grand Dukes were present.

HER MAJESTY.

January 31st.

The Queen is expected to visit Aix-les-Bains at the end of March.

PORTUGAL.

Major Serpa Pinto has arrived at Delagoa Bay.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is suffering from cancer, and is ordered to Nice in the hope of prolonging his life.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

THE HAGUE, January 31st.

The Colonial Clause in the State Budget has been rejected by the First Chamber by a majority of one.

FRANCE.

LONDON, February 9th.

The Duke of Orleans has been arrested in Paris on a charge of seeking to enlist private soldiers.

THE NEW CRUISER.

At the trial of the cruiser *Barracuda* a boiler exploded, injuring ten of the crew, two fatally.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A DAILY Japanese paper will shortly be established in Shanghai.

THERE will be a game of Polo on the Race-course, to-morrow, at 4.45 p.m.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Baltavia* arrived at Vancouver on the 9th inst.THE *Huogo News* hears that there is a likelihood of the P. & O. Co. shortly running their steamers up to Liverpool, for the purposes of loading, and so avoid the heavy railway charges from Cottonopolis to London.

THERE were altogether about three hundred distinct epidemics of influenza in Europe between 1810, when the disease was first noted at Malta, and 1850. In 1729 the whole of Europe suffered severely.

THERE will be a regular meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E.C., held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE numbers of cloisters and monks in Spain have increased with astounding rapidity of late years. Spain now has 29,320 monks and 25,000 nuns, in 1,330 cloisters, and 179 orders. In Barcelona alone there are 163 cloisters for women.

THIS master-cook at the Artillery Barracks went out to take the tea yesterday afternoon. But an inquisitive sentry found that he was also taking a mutton chop and a pound of coffee, and, although the cook tempted him with the offer of the former, gave him into custody. Fourteen days.

"TO-DAY," said the preacher, "we are taking a collection to procure a new suit for our city missionary. This morning, when the plate was passed, we got two buttons. We will now have the plates again passed, and we trust your generous hearts will freely respond and give us the rest of the suit."

In recognition of his kindly interest in the Japanese section at the Paris Exhibition, and of the facilities afforded to the exhibitors in that section, the Japanese Government are about to confer on President Carnot the decoration of the 1st Order, and minor decorations on the officials and judges of the Exhibition.

TWO or three wealthy merchants of Tokyo are making arrangements to establish a large Japanese and Chinese bank by a combination of Chinese and Japanese capitalists, and have called upon Count Soyeshima, who had previously started a similar venture, but without success, with regard to the best way of going to work.

A YOKOHAMA paper says:—The holders of founders' shares in the Trust and Loan Company must feel happy, as there are buyers in Yokohama at \$700 for a £1 founders' share! But imagine what must be the feelings of the original owners in Shanghai and Hongkong who, unaware of the value of what they were to receive, disposed of their founders' shares for a mere song.—Aye.

WITH the steady increase in the manufacture of beer in Japan, there has arisen a corresponding demand for cork. This demand has not hitherto been met, the cork tree not being, it was thought, indigenous to Japan. The other day, however, according to a native paper, a Mr. Ogasawara espied among a lot of wood he had recently purchased a strange-looking young tree which, upon examination, was found to be the tree from the bark of which cork is obtained. Further inquiry revealed the fact that it was of abundant growth in Shikoku, where it was commonly known under the name of *Hage*.

A VERY interesting assault-at-arms was held last night in the gymnasium of the Victoria Recreation Club as a complimentary farewell to Sergeant-Instructor Mills, who is under orders for home, his term of service in Hongkong having expired. There was a large attendance of members and others interested in athletics, and a first class entertainment was thoroughly appreciated. Mr. Drury and Sergeant-Instructor Mills had a capital bout with the fells, the amateur fairly holding his own, and in a subsequent trial of skill with Mr. Piry—a very promising young fencer—Mr. Drury's superior reach enabled him to score a clever victory. Sergeant-Instructor Mills and his successor, Sergeant-Instructor Tennant, gave an excellent exhibition with the fells, which was highly appreciated. Mr. J. M. Laing and Mr. A. Rodger had three exciting rounds with the gloves, the latter, a veteran of considerable experience in the manly art, using his right with telling effect to the quarters. Gymnastic exercises on the bar, the horse, etc., were gone through by the two instructors and Messrs. Howard, Underwood, and Jackson, when some very pretty work was put in by both amateurs and professionals. Sergeant-Instructor Mills was then presented with an illuminated address, a silver spirit flask, two Japanese tobacco jars and a silver-mounted pipe, subscribed for by his pupils and friends. The presentation was made by Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, whose references to Mr. Mills' services in the cause of athletics in Hongkong were loudly applauded. Sergeant-Instructor Mills replied in suitable terms, warmly thanking the members of the V.R.C. for their hearty appreciation of his services and asking that the courtesy he had always received should be extended to his successor. Good wishes were then exchanged and the proceedings terminated.

A REGULAR meeting of the Eichen Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 26, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

At the Police Court this morning Mr. J. F. Scheffer, 77, Wyndham Street, charged his two chair-coolies with stealing \$140. On Sunday he put the money in a box in his room, and unlocked left the key in the lock. Yesterday morning the box and key were still in position, but the wealth had winged away. The prisoners being the only persons having access to the room, they were naturally suspected. Mr. Wodehouse remanded them, on bail.

We hear that General Booth (Commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army) has arrived by the *Verona* from Yokohama. We recommend wearers of the cloth to avoid any attempt at argument with the General at the present time, for he is said to be dyspeptic, irritable, and addicted to contradict anyone who has the effrontery to call in question his well-digested opinions upon subjects of the day, to say nothing of religious matters. His son-in-law is "holding the fort" during the General's present tour! Amen!A JAPAN contemporary says:—The improved patent scrubber for cleaning the bottoms of ships, of which Captain Edwards, of the steamship *Esperanza*, is the inventor, was seen on Tuesday afternoon last, at work on the sides of the steamship *McBeth*, then lying in dry dock at Higo. The apparatus worked with unflinching satisfaction, succeeding in a short space of time in scrubbing perfectly clean a wide space on each side of the vessel. We understand that this clever patent can be applied at all times during a vessel's voyage, at sea or in harbour, and it is evident from its many successful performances in the past and exhibition of usefulness which it afforded on the last occasion of its trial, that a future of success may be anticipated for this useful invention.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

A SHARE CASE.

J. F. C. de Rosa and another sought to recover from H. A. Shiraze the difference on 50 China Sugar shares, sold on his guarantee to Cho Lip Chee, an employee of the China Sugar Refinery. Mr. Phillippo, instructed by Mr. Webber, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Hastings, defended. The plaintiff's case was that last year he sold the shares through defendant, for delivery on the 30th September. They were not taken up, Cho Lip Chee making an arrangement with his creditors to pay 25 cents to the dollar. Plaintiff therefore turned to Shiraze for the \$2,500 due, and Shiraze tried to make a composition, which was rejected on the advice of plaintiff's solicitor, Mr. Webber. Plaintiff afterwards obtained a decree of the Court ordering the payment. The case is now before the Court for the plaintiffs, and guaranteed the purchaser, Cho Lip Chee. When they were not taken up, Mr. Webber issued a writ to recover the money, and witness agreed to pay half—some in cash and promissory notes for the rest. Mr. Webber wanted 25 per cent. in cash and 25 per cent. on promissory notes. Witness told him he had only \$300, and he agreed to take that, and two promissory notes for the rest. He took the money, and when witness tendered the notes, said that he was going to Shanghai, and it would do when he came back. On his return, when witness again tendered the promissory notes, Mr. Webber refused to take them unless 25 per cent. was paid in cash. A few days later witness learnt that judgment had been obtained against him, and he went to see Mr. de Rosa, who promised to accept 25 per cent. in cash, and the rest in promissory notes. Mr. de Rosa wanted \$300 in cash and promissory notes, one for January and one for March, on condition that he (defendant) paid the costs of the judgment. Witness agreed, and paid \$74 to Mr. Webber, but a few days later Mr. de Rosa said he was going to upset the whole arrangement.

Mr. Dayer and Mr. Ramjahn corroborated defendant's statement as to the agreement. Mr. de Rosa, on the other hand, stated that he made the agreement subject to the approval of Mr. Webber, and as he did not approve of it it fell through.

Mr. Webber and Mr. Van Eps, his clerk, gave similar testimony. His lordship held that an agreement was arrived at, and ordered the decree to be set aside, the plaintiffs to pay all costs, and Mr. Webber to refund \$74 to the defendant.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, February 10th, 1890. Governor des Vieux took his departure per steamship *Hankow* for Hongkong this morning. It would seem that His Excellency has thoroughly enjoyed his visit, and fully appreciated the cordiality of his reception by the new Viceroy.For many reasons this indicates closer and more friendly relations with the Hongkong Government. The Viceroy Li Han-chang returned to Canton yesterday afternoon, and in a situation an unusual one. He was met by the Viceroy, who looked remarkably well and hale for his years, the silvery grey moustache and imperial which His Excellency wears, after the fashion of his distinguished brother and the late T'ang Kwo-fan, sets off the strong family features of the Li family. It will afford most general satisfaction to know that Hongkong is not to lose the services of its very able Governor, for His Excellency is fully determined to return and to resume his administration in October next, and complete his full term of three years more, or, if he is not so inclined, to stay in the *des Vieux* of Sir George Watson, who is said to be in a clearer light than this colony escaped in getting out of that microbe and humbug par excellence. Upon General Edwards expressing a desire to inspect the Fortifications forming the defense of Canton, the Viceroy readily accorded permission; orders were promptly given to General Fong to make all necessary arrangements for General Edwards to prosecute his inspection to-day, inclusive of the fortifications of the Bogue.

Momentous financial changes are on the tapis with the opening of the official seals to-day. The new Kowloon Oil Farmer has been installed, and a new Welsing farmer, (one who knows not Joseph) not our esteemed John Joseph Q.C., he it understood—takes office, bringing a large quantity of additional shakels to public (and private for that matter) treasures. The buildings of the new schools for the American mission built at Fa-shi, on the site of one of the Flower Gardens, are beginning to raise their heads above the verdure on the shore on the side of the river opposite Shumson.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHEMULPO, February 28th, 1890.

\$2,000,000 LOAN.

It is loudly rumored that Korea is about to obtain a pailty loan of \$2,000,000 from some American financiers. Mr. F. J. H. Nienstead (late-marshal of the United States Consulate in K'c and now a military instructor (? drill sergeant) &c., &c.) is down here from the capital as the guest of Messrs. Morse, Townsend & Co., with whom I hear, he hopes to conclude this gigantic fiscal arrangement. Seeing that Korea's debts amount to something over a million, it is somewhat difficult to estimate what benefit the country can derive from this loan, even—as is very doubtful—should some liberal Yankees see fit to make the plunge. It is not two millions; but five or ten times that amount, which this country requires for the purpose of clearing off all her irritating liabilities, launching out upon much needed reforms, and backing up various languishing industries.

Even should Korea make a big loan or this \$2,000,000 job, then, who is to manipulate the funds? Who is to use the loan to the best advantage? Is it Mr. Nienstead? Is it Mr. F. J. H. Nienstead who is to become the Finance Minister for His Majesty the King of Korea? Or is it his Chief—General Dye? Of one thing we may be sure and it is this, that if the money lent to Korea is placed in the hands of the ordinary run of Korean officials it will be squandered wholesale, and Government before a year's time will be in a far worse position than at the present time, and the dangers of the situation, instead of being reduced, will be a hundred fold augmented. Such is the prospect regarding the Townsend—Nienstead Two Million Dollar (1889) Loan!

As to the benefits which Korea has obtained in her intercourse with the United States of America I shall have occasion to show you readers before long that, when summing up, those who are in a position to calculate with accuracy find a large balance on the debit side of the account.

THE MILITARY OUTRAGE.

News is to hand that Mr. Secretary Blaine has instructed Mr. Dinwiddie, the United States Minister to Korea, to see that the officers—Major Lee and Colonel Cummings—who have been the victims of diplomatic intrigues on the part of General Dye, Doctor Allen (the Missionary diplomat), and certain other foreigners and unscrupulous native officials, are to be paid in full by the King of Korea, and to receive an apology, and that should His Majesty refuse to comply with these reasonable demands the United States will want to know the reason why! I am glad to hear this, for if ever officers of the army were wrongfully treated by a corrupt, impotent and barbarous administration, egged on by scheming self-aggrandizing impostors, it is these gentlemen, whose grievances were thoroughly exposed last November in the columns of your widely-read journal; an *exposé*, in fact, which has been echoed and endorsed throughout America from North to South and East to West.

DEER ISLAND AGAIN!

Last spring it was noted abroad that Russia had attempted to acquire the right of establishing a coal depot on Deer Island—one of the most important strategic points of this peninsula! This was flatly contradicted in an authoritative manner by those who arrived at conclusions based upon such *facts* as they then possessed. At the present time Japan has a coal depot on the N.W. end of the island, which I have personally inspected. This being so it is open now to Russia, or any other Power (by virtue of the most favoured nation clauses in the treaties) to follow the example of Japan in this connection! But it is probably not Deer Island that the Muscovites really want; it may be a more suitable point even than this. How funny if my prophesy should be fulfilled some day. Then where would the *London and China Express* find itself? Just the laughing stock of its contemporaries and the *Standard* in particular. Go it, Rooster, old boy! *Nihil sine Deo, you know!* Don't say it! *Nihil desperandum!*

ALLEN AND CHO SIN HEE.

By wire I've heard that Dr. Allen, late Foreign Secretary of the Korean Legation in Washington, together with Cho Sin Hiee, the accredited Korean Ambassador to the Courts of Europe, who never got further than Hongkong, where he has been living for some eighteen months, are both passengers per steamship *Tsuruga* to this port from Nagasaki. Now it was the learned, well-posted medico-diplomat who pressed the King, in concert with Judge Denny, and other disinterested sons of the *Corps Diplomatique*, to despatch an Ambassador to Europe and America. It is, therefore, amusing to observe these two high and mighty officials coming back together! More of this anon.

PAK CHUNG YONG PUNISHED!

Some of those who are ashamed of it are industriously denying that Pak, the returned envoy from America, has been punished in accordance with the demands of China. These men are arrogant, ill-humoured and contemptible fools. Pak has been degraded and sentenced to exile. It is a nice bit at America, for he was taken from Korea completely under the wing of the Great U.S. being carried from Chemulpo in the U.S.S. *Omaha*! Now he is punished, and we find America doing nothing to save him. This, together with other little affairs, should show Korea what a rotten record she has been leaning on for the past 5 years! As I predicted long ago, the United States and Russia are dragging Korea into a deep morass, out of which her self-constituted shepherds will do nothing—can do nothing—to help her out, but on the contrary, they will desert (aye, even have already deserted) her in the hour of peril. Now Mr. Chosen, how about American and Russian promises? Rather like mamma's picture, eh!—meant to be broken! Why don't you try strict neutrality? This leaning game appears played out! Don't you think so? Now Messrs. Denny, Allen, Dye & Co. speak up, and never say die!

COLONEL CHAILLE LONG (REV.)

The many Far Eastern friends of Colonel Chaille Long (Rev.)—one of Gordon's most distinguished Staff officers—late *chargé d'affaires* for the United States of America in Korea, will learn with mingled regret and pleasure of the resignation of this able and popular official from the American diplomatic Service in order to accept an important Civil Service position under the New York State Government. Colonel Long, it is said, will soon publish an interesting monograph on social and political life in Korea. The work, critical and satirical in tone, will contain important revelations concerning Korea's misgovernment. As Korea has had several *advisors* for the past five or six years, of whom Judge Denny is by no means the least conspicuous, it will be surprising indeed if the learned judge can altogether escape the lash of irony which such an able expositor as Long is capable of wielding, when occasion requires—when an Augean stable requires thorough cleaning—vide his *exposé* of consular agency jobs in Egypt!

ON THE WAR-PATH!

The Dutch-American military instructor Nienstead, who recently, in company with other American military celebrities, was the subject of an extended notice in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, has announced his intention

of suing that paper for criminal libel! He has been trotting around Seoul vainly seeking sympathy and vindictory evidence. He specially objects to the words in the article under notice "neither a soldier nor a gentleman"!!

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS SNUBBED!

A good deal of discontent prevails in the diplomatic circles of the Korean Capital owing to the rude treatment to which, time and again, they have been subjected at the royal palace. Chinese New Year's Day, for instance, the *Corps Diplomatique* was invited to audience at 9 o'clock sharp. It was not until noon, however, that they were received, after cooling their heels for three hours in the disgusting kennel which is known as the waiting room, situated amongst the miserable hovels of which the palace compound is chiefly composed. Punctuality is usually the mark of culture in Kings; but the ruling monarch of Great Korea evidently thinks differently, as also do many of his Ministers of State. It must be admitted, however, that the present King has never (like the Shah or Cetywayo or Mark Twain) been abroad.Moral—When you go to audience of King of Korea take a bundle of cigars and flask of whisky in your pocket *pour passer le temps*.

DENNY SICK.

Judge Denny, ex-Consul-General, ex-Magistrate, ex-Inspector-General, ex-Inspector of the King of Korea and Director of Foreign Affairs (of the world?) is said to have been seen entering the Palace a few days ago looking very ill. My informant said he heard that the Judge is suffering from various (no, varicose) veins extending from the heart down to the big toe of the right foot; and that rheumatic symptoms have set in. What an ending to three years of mis-rule (or no rule) in Korea! Nothing remains to mark his *regime* except the well-beaten track extending from his house to the back door of the Russian Legation! Cheer up, Sam!

LATE TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, January 15th.

The Berlin Liberal Press is attacking Great Britain for her action towards Portugal. The semi-official papers are however silent on the subject.

LONDON, January 15th.

The Princess of Wales is laid up in bed with a severe cold.

LISBON, January 17th.

The English here are so harassed by public animosity that they propose sending a deputation to Lord Salisbury urging conciliation. Many English who were employed here have been dismissed.

LONDON, January 17th.

Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, Gladstonian member for Mid-Glamorgan, called the father of the House of Commons, died to-day, aged 87.

The donations to the Johnstown disaster relief fund, which came from all parts of the world, amounted to nearly three million dollars. The despatches relating to Africa published by Portugal show the firmness of Lord Salisbury and Portugal's persistent shuffling. In reply to the Portuguese claims, Lord Salisbury especially ridicules the claim founded on the ruins of the Portuguese forts, which are two centuries old.

The Czar has approved of the scheme for the construction of a Railway along the shores of the Black Sea.

ZANZIBAR, January 18th.

The British fleet returned here to-day, making an imposing display.

ST. PETERSBURGH, January 18th.

Russian official journals declare that England is bound to arbitrate in the dispute with Portugal. The abolition of autonomy has been decided upon in Finland. It is feared it will interfere with German mining rights.

The Princess of Wales has recovered.

LISBON, January 18th.

Twenty Royal marines were arrested here for demerit. The Portuguese merchant-medicine boycotting England.

The Madrid Government expressed sympathy with Portugal. Meetings to ascertain public opinion are to be held to-morrow.

Dom Pedro is determined to winter at Cannes.

LONDON, January 18th.

The Belgian miners have decided upon a fresh strike.

Prince Bismarck has consented to attend and address a Socialist meeting.

The judges and magistrates have resigned in a body in Crete, where quarrels and disturbances, attended with severe injuries, are again of daily occurrence.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says that St. Limonir Simmons and the Vatican have signed an agreement regarding the Church at Malta.

LISBON, January 18th.

The Portuguese populace is calming down, the press urging the necessity for prudence.

PARIS, January 20th.

An uproarious sitting of the Chamber of Deputies took place to-day. The Chamber had to be adjourned three times owing to the tumult which reigned, and which was caused by the Boulangerists objecting to M. Joffrin, "the peasant deputy," speaking. M. Deroulade who took a leading part in the disturbance was ordered to leave the Chamber, and as he persistently refused to obey the order he was ejected by the soldiers.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.

Mr. Windom, Secretary to the Treasury, has introduced a Bill into the house of representatives authorizing the issue of Treasury notes on deposits of bullion.

CAIRO, January 20th.

The Egyptian Ministry this evening gave a banquet to Mr. Stanley, who, in the speech he made, recounted the incidents of his journey, and referred especially to the hesitation of Emin Pasha. He told him that if he preferred to remain in Africa, he would make him the Governor of another fair province.

LONDON, January 21st.

Lieutenant-Colonel McNeil Walter is gazetted

the first two games, and Singapore won the following six and gained the day 6-3, 6-2. In the billiard-match "Braddell" made nine double figure breaks, while his opponent only made seven, and our man's play was exceedingly good, in fact, he said afterwards, that it was the best game he had ever played.

The Singapore Free Press is good enough to say of our Pantomime—"Seldom, we imagine, has the piece been produced with more taste and elegance than on this occasion; surpassing, as it is acknowledged to have done, all previous efforts of the A.C.C., it eclipsed the performances of any provincial company that we have witnessed."

TERRIBLE STORM IN JAPANESE WATERS.

The Japanese Official Gazette of the 31st ult. contains the following telegram received from China, under date of the 29th ult:—"In consequence of storm in Boshu sea and neighbourhood on the 24th ult. about 600 fishing boats were wrecked and many persons drowned. Officials have been sent up to ascertain the particulars, which when received, will be made public." The Japan Herald learns from a person who came to Tokyo from that place that the wind blew from the S. E. about noon and then veered round to the N. at about 5 p.m. There were some fishing boats from the provinces of Awa and Katsura in the neighbourhood of Funakatsura and five or six villages in Awa-gun, province of Awa. These boats were caught by the storm and about 800 of them were damaged or blown over to neighbouring villages, but only 200 or thereabouts were missing. Some were subsequently found at Ashimo, Misaki, Amatsu and others have been lost. Old and young are searching for the boats daily; the number of fishermen in a boat is generally 8 or 10, but in some instances only solitary occupants have been discovered in them, all the rest having been washed overboard and drowned. The condition of the villages beggars description, but they are being relieved by the district office, which is supplying them with money and food. Search is now being instituted among the neighbouring islands by the authorities.

THE "ARIZONA KICKER."

THANKS, GENTLEMEN.

On Monday evening a committee of prominent citizens waited on and tendered us the nomination for Lieutenant Governor of this State, accompanied by such words of praise and esteem as brought tears to our eyes. While we had to decline the nomination, owing to the pressure of our private business, the spirit which actuated those gentlemen will make a better man of us. There is everything to encourage a Westerner to get up and jump himself like a jack-rabbit carrying all before him, and we would not exchange our present position with Mr. Wamaker if he would throw in ten Sunday-schools to boot.

THE JUDGE HAS GONE.

More than three months ago the Kicker very kindly but firmly informed Judge Grady that this wasn't the climate he was seeking after, and once or twice since we have courteously inquired why he didn't get a movement on him. Last Saturday night a committee waited on the Judge. It had a rope laid, and the rope was used to elevate the tardy traveler off his feet several times. When laid down for good he had a gargle for sore throat put up at the nearest drug store, and then walked. It was a hint not to be disregarded, and he will now honor some other town with his presence. He was not a subscriber to the Kicker.

THAT'S ACCORDING.

A subscriber in Massachusetts writes to inquire if this climate is good for asthma. That's according. We have known men to come here and get their breath within a week and others to lose it inside of three days. A great deal depends on the patient. If he comes here with his mind made up to play our game, drink our whiskey and mix in with our society, his asthma will soon leave him. If he comes in the opposite spirit some one of our townsmen will very likely feel his solemn duty to give the weary sufferer rest.

NOT A BIT.

A friend of ours and our neighbor inquires if St. Paul, Omaha, and Denver papers do not injure our circulation. We answer, not in the slightest. Some of them are taken here for their African missionary news, and others for their market quotations on coyote and rabbit pelts, but they are not considered as rivals in our field. The Kicker not only enjoys a field peculiarly its own, but is backed by a grocery, feedstore, hardware, butcher-shop, harness shop, shoemaker and job printing office, all under one roof and one grand management—the only institution of its kind in North America.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CAPTURE AND OCCUPATION OF THE NATIVE CITY OF SHANGHAI BY THE TRIAD REBELS.

II.

The episode of the battle of "Muddy Flat," already described by me, took place on the 4th of April, 1854, up to which time the relations between the rebels and foreigners had been rather cordial than otherwise. We used often to go into the city to see how things were getting on, and were always kindly received; but it was most melancholy to walk through the desolation prevailing on every side, until the quarters occupied by the rebels were reached, when there was more life, it is true, but that of anything but a cheerful character, as these wretched outlaws could not but realize that the ground was rapidly sinking from under them, and their time when not sleeping or on duty was passed in opium smoking and other dissipation. After the 4th of April, for one reason another, a less friendly feeling grew up, and, owing to some outrages on their subjects, the French authorities took up arms against them, and one day a French frigate anchored off the Kin-lee-yuen Wharf opened fire on the city, which we all thought was now surely doomed to destruction; but, though the shell fell fire to several buildings, including a fine temple just inside the city walls, the rebels did not appear to be at all disconcerted. This bombardment having failed to produce any material effect, soon afterwards some 32-pounder guns were landed from the frigate and placed in battery near where the Church of St. Joseph stands, for the purpose of breaching the walls. Day after day, and night after night, a cannonade was continued, until at last it was whispered that a practicable breach had been effected and that an assault on the city would be made by a combined force of French and Imperialists. Having had reliable information of the time when the assault would take place, and posted myself at the top of our house, from which, through my glasses, I had a clear view of the operation, at the appointed time I saw a crowd of Chinese soldiers—said to have been more than a thousand—scrambling up the steps and entering by the breach, apparently without opposition. Then came the French attacking party, who also climbed up and passed through the breach, but hardly

had they got well inside, when there was a burst of flame and smoke, followed by the crashing sound of musketry as they were hurled back into the city. Then the Frenchmen suddenly reappeared rushing madly down the debris of the walls; almost instantly, and before they had well got to the bottom, a swarm of rebels appeared in the breach, and set to work, with the activity of ants, to repair it, for which the sand bags, which had just been deposited by the Imperialists as they entered, offered them ready materials. What had happened was this, while the French had been breaching the walls, the rebels, who had divined their object, had been busily engaged in loop-holing the walls of a number of large pawn shops and other buildings just opposite, and had built up a complete line of interior defences behind which a strong force was concealed. When the Imperialists came through the breach, without opposition and in fancied security, trusting to the support of their allies, for whom the rebel fire was reserved; and when the French party had been forced to retreat, the Imperialists finding themselves cut off became panic-stricken, many falling into the hands of the rebels, while the remainder jumped over the city walls, some being killed or others crawling off more or less wounded. The French loss was very severe, and the Imperialists perished in hundreds.

This success of the rebels availed them little, however, as the only chance by which they had been receiving supplies were now closed, and their numbers rapidly grew less through deaths, and desertions; but still they managed to keep their besiegers at bay, until February 1855, when one night, large contingents in the city announced that something unusual was taking place. It was soon learned that the town had been abandoned, the rebels having made a desperate attempt to break through the lines that encircled them, in which some were successful, but most of them were captured, and of course suffered a horrible death.

Thus ended the siege, which had been fraught with so much excitement for the foreigners residing here at the time, had completely altered the appearance of the city and surrounding country, and had worked very important changes in the settlement and our relations with the Chinese, and for the latter had been a blessing in disguise.

Of the exciting incidents I have already written perhaps too much; as for the appearance of the country, for a mile or two from the city walls over the area embraced between the Soochow Creek and the river above Tunkoo, there was a scene of the utmost desolation. Many of the hamlets had disappeared, most of the trees had been cut down and the ground had been trodden down and laid waste by the frequent encounters that had taken place thereupon. The effect upon the Settlements was, however, without doubt, most beneficial.

In the first place the disorder caused by the refugees and vagabonds who crowded the place, on the downfall of the city, to say nothing of incursions real and apprehended by the belligerents, showed the necessity of a strong local government, and gave rise to the Municipal Council and efficient police, which have since so satisfactorily governed and maintained order within the Settlements; next the appearance of the place as a mass of ruins, and the vast suburb on the French side, which before was densely covered with native houses, was never rebuilt, but gradually occupied for foreign purposes, while, as for the Settlement north of the Yangking-pang, its aspect was all greatly changed for the better.

Previous to the capture of the city by the rebels, the bund only extended up the river as far as the Canton Road, and the whole space to the south of that occupied by Chinese houses and hovels of a very low class which extended down to the water's edge on the river side, and up the Yangking-pang beyond the Canton Road; and during the siege, this suburb had afforded a place of refuge to the rebels, and had otherwise been of aid to them, when the city was again in the hands of the Government, it was decided by the native authorities, acting in conjunction with H.B.M. Consul, Mr. Alcock, to have all these buildings pulled down, the materials removed and the land sold by auction. This was accordingly done, and a very dirty mass of native buildings was got rid of.

The auction took place at the British Consulate, most of the land being bought by foreigners, which enabled the bund to be carried to the Yangking-pang and along the margin of that creek as well.

So much for a me of the benefit accruing to foreigners. As for those to the Chinese they have been almost incalculable, and I think it is not too much to say that no event, since the advent of foreigners to China, has had so great an effect in remodelling the institutions of the country, and bringing them more in accordance with the spirit of the age, than this at first sight apparently untoward event. Previous thereto the Customs service was not only here but at other ports was simply a disgrace to the Government. Honest traders had no chance in the field with their unscrupulous competitors, who were disposed to avail themselves of the opportunities offered to them, by the venality of the customs-house officials, to import and export merchandise for much less than the duty prescribed by the tariff, and in many cases without any payment at all. The fall of the city was the death blow to this system, and the records of the customs-house, which were so ruthlessly trodden under foot by the rabble on the morning of its capture, received the treatment which they, doubtless, in justice deserved. That morning ended the old régime. For some time after the place was abandoned there was no customs-house in operation, and no officials to collect the duties. During this interregnum the various consuls received from their countrymen promissory notes for duties accruing on their imports and exports. Later on a few timid officials appeared on the scene, and attempted to levy duties in a boat anchored in the river under the guns of the fleet; but as this, and several other make-shifts, failed to work satisfactorily, and caused serious inconvenience to the mercantile community, the treaty consuls, acting with the concurrence of their respective Ministers, decided at length to constitute a joint commission for the collection of Customs duty, and Mr. T. F. Wade, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Mr. Levi Carr, secretary to Mr. R. M. McLane, U.S. Minister, and Mr. Arthur Smith, of the French Consular Service, were appointed Commissioners.

The old Customs-house being then a complete wreck, a godown on the Nanking Road just above where Rosenzweig's store now is was selected for the purpose, and there those gentlemen commenced their labours, in the, to them, new field of piculs and catties, and taels, maces, and candens, and I can see them now, as I called on them one summer's day when I called on the very much overcome by the heat, and their unaccustomed labours.

From this small beginning, which was then regarded only as a temporary expedient, has been gradually evolved, under the guiding hand of the able Inspector-General, the splendid system which now embraces all the many treaty ports of China, and those of Corea as well, and not only ensures the collection of the enormous increased duties in an honest way, but has studied the coast of China with lightness, provided her navigable rivers with beacons and lightships, compiled valuable statistics of trade, furnished meteorological and health reports, and

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

"RACES." "RACES."

SPECIAL attention is called to our extensive display of choice and fashionable materials for SUITINGS, ULSTERINGS, OVERCOATINGS, TROUSERINGS, &c., comprising the latest Novelties and finest quality Goods ever imported to the East.

RACE JACKETS, RACE CAPS, RACE JACKETS,

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HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 7th February, 1890.

other information of general interest, and in addition has become an important instrumentality in the hands of the Chinese for carrying on diplomatic, political, and commercial intercourse, and regulations with other countries. To the capture of the city by the Triad rebels we are undoubtedly indebted for the present Customs organization, and the very beneficial influence it has exercised on our relations with China, and for the valuable municipal system which has contributed so materially to the wonderful growth and prosperity of our Settlements. Had it not been for this apparently unfortunate event it is difficult to say what would be the condition of matters here now, but it is safe to assert that if the Customs service had continued to be administered, as it was prior thereto, our trade with China would never have been developed as it has been, and no progress of consequence would have been made by the Chinese in the arts and industries of foreign countries.—W. S. Weimore, in the N. C. Daily News.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for Rickets, Marasmus and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c. 143, Grange Road, Fernside, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Advt.)

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE KWONG KWAN YEEN CHALLENGE CUPS, value \$500 and \$100 respectively. Also two Convolutions Cups value \$100 each.

The 2nd Stage of the Sixth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 15th February, at 2.15 p.m. commencing at 900 yards. Entrance Fee 30 cents.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Wharf at 2 O'CLOCK, to take over intending Competitors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1890.

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of \$1 per Share in the above Company is payable on or before the 31st day of March next, and that all persons not having paid the amount of their calls will be charged interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from due until payment in accordance with the Articles of Association.

W. H. WALKER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1890.

NOTICE.

MR. TOM GREAVES GOWLAND and MR. HENRY PERCY WHITE are admitted PARTNERS in our Firm from the 1st February, 1890.

DODD & Co.

Tamui & Kelung, 1st February, 1890.

RACES | RACES | RACES |

J. S. LUCAS, No. 2 STAND, begs to extend a free invitation to all his Patrons and Friends.

Refreshments Provided.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1890.

EOTHEN MARK L O D G E

OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1890.

Intimations.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION will be received on THURSDAY, the 13th February, at 8.30 A.M.

FEES:—
Class I.....\$35 per Annum.
" II. and III.....\$24 "
" IV. to VII.....\$12 "

G. H. BATESON WRIGHT, M.A., Head Master.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1890, at 4 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order, A. G. GORDON & Co., Ltd., Managers.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1890.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF CALL.

THE Directors having decided to make the FINAL CALL on the Shares in the above Company, notice is hereby given that the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10) per Share, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 5th day of March, 1890.

This Final Call will make the Shares fully paid up, and all Scrip in the hands of unregistered Holders should be sent in for registration, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be chargeable on all Calls unpaid on due dates.

By Order of the Board of Directors, CHAS. F. HARTON, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND CALL of Ten Shillings per Share is payable here on the 6th March. Shareholders will please pay respective Amounts due from them to the undersigned.

WM. H. FORBES, For the Local Committee.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1890.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1890.

GEO. FENWICK & Co., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889, declaring a dividend, and Electing an Auditor.

GEO. FENWICK, General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1890.

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND CALL of One Dollar per Share in the above Company is due on the 15th day of February next, and is payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

INTEREST at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid on the due date.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1890.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of Five Dollars per Share in the above Company is due on the 15th day of February next, and is payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

INTEREST at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid on the due date.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1890.

SONGEE KOYAH PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 15th February, at NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th November last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1890.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office No. 5, Queen's Road, Victoria, on MONDAY, the 24th February next, at 12 o'clock DAY, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, GEO. L. TOMLIN, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1890.

Intimations.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION will be received on THURSDAY, the 13th February, at 8.30 A.M.

FEES:—
Class I.....\$35 per Annum.
" II. and III.....\$24 "
" IV. to VII.....\$12 "

G. H. BATESON WRIGHT, M.A., Head Master.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1890, at 4 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order, A. G. GORDON & Co., Ltd., Managers.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1890.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF CALL.

THE Directors having decided to make the FINAL CALL on the Shares in the above Company, notice is hereby given that the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10) per Share, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 5th day of March, 1890.

This Final Call will make the Shares fully paid up, and all Scrip in the hands of unregistered Holders should be sent in for registration, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be chargeable on all Calls unpaid on due dates.

By Order of the Board of Directors, CHAS. F. HARTON, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND CALL of Ten Shillings per Share is payable here on the 6th March. Shareholders will please pay respective Amounts due from them to the undersigned.

WM. H. FORBES, For the Local Committee.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1890.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1890.

GEO. FENWICK & Co., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889, declaring a dividend, and Electing an Auditor.

GEO. FENWICK, General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1890.

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND CALL of One Dollar per Share in the above Company is due on the 15th day of February next, and is payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

INTEREST at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid on the due date.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1890.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

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By Order of the Board of Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1890.

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The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

